CO FELERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C. SATURDAY, NOV'B. ', 1863.

Visit of the President. It being a derstood that President Davis had left Charleston on testerday morning for Florence, our people looked for his arrival here about 7 or 8 o'clock last evening, and as a consequence Market street from the dook up to Second Street was filled by an immense concourse of people, while soels, tar barrels and all other nodes of illumination lit up

About seven o'clock a presidential salute from the guns of SourHERLAND's battery announced the arrival at the depot of the Wilmington and lanchester Railroad of the President and suite. He had been met on the road, at Florence, we presume, by a delegation of the citizens, and was received at the depot by General Whiring and Staff, and by the Mayor and a Committee of citizens. As soon as the boat which conveyed him over the river, touched the wharf on this side a shout went up that made the welkin ring, and thus escorted by the authorities and accompanied by the people. President Davis proceeded to the residence of General WHITING, on Market Street below Second.

In a few minutes the President, with the Committee, etc.. made his appearance on the balcony, where he was welcomed to an appropriate manner by WM. A. WRIGHT, E2q., who spoke of his distinguished services to the country and returned to him the acknowledgments of the people of Wilmington for the measures adopted for their defence in arman ent and fortification, as well as in placing these in charge of a skillful General and other proper officers.

cordial welcome they had given bim. He was proud to be concentrated over one hundred thou; and men for an adand he trusted that the valor of her people, assisted by the MEADE will be forced forward to an encounter with LEE, tle and who had risen higher and higher as danof attack such additions would be made to the garrison in looms up darkly before him. men and arms as would, he believed, enable Wilmington to

pursuits deemed essential to the country, were exempt from cal deferce; even the old men who was unable to bear arms, must, in the conrectiong years have acquired an in Il sence, which should be exerted to arouse those in his neigh the ca se in which all are so deeply n torested. If we were mnanimous, if all did their duty manfully, bravely disinterestedly, then our subjugation will dise impossible; but if, neg'ecting the interests of the country, and only anxious to heap muleted only to fail into the bands of the plundering Yan kees. The soldier who had fought bravely for his country. al hough he could leave his children no other fortune, would leave them rich in an it heritance of honor, while in the reflection that Burnes will have a position not at all the wealth gate ered and heaped up in the spirit of Stylock. to his taste, since former Yankse commanders have stolen in the midst of a bleeding country, would go down with a

he had travelled far an i visited many portions of the country. and in some he had fou did n and devastation marking the track of the vandal toe. Blackened thi mays alone remained to mark the spot where happy homes once stood, and smouldering askes replaced the roofs that had ! shelfered the widow and the orphan. Wherever the inwarmest and most devoted friends of the Contederacy.

He had visited the army of the West, had gone ever the bloody battle field of Chickamanga, and a survey of the devo fon, which, with inferior numbers, had overcome Strarge 28; Meares 3. difficulties so formidable, and after two days' fighting had achieved a glorious victory. the routed foe only finding election that no one takes the trouble to forward the re- here to-day, explored at Warrenton on yesteriay whilst shelter under the cover of night.

He had visited Charleston, where the thunder of he enemy's guns is heard day and night burling their flercest | the result in all the Districts by Monday. are against Sumter, and still the grand old to tress stands grim, dark and silent, bid ling defiance to the utmost efforts of the foe. He had visited the other points about ( harleston, and had found the spirit of the people and of the sroops alike resolute and determined. The Yankees were saxion to crass what they called the nest of the rebellion. He believed hat it would stand, spine of their atmost of forts for its capture. It had his test prayers for its safety. God bless the noble old o. y!

The President said that in North Carolina, as elsewhere, the contact of the Yankees had thorong 'y extinguished every spart of Union feeling wherever they had come. The Raster portion of the State which had suffered most from the en my was perhaps the most loss; and devoted portion of the whole State ; and North Carolina as a State had not been behind and other in the number of troops she siven to the armies of the Confederacy. In every field, frem great Bether, the first, to Chickamangs, the last, the Messr & Fulton & Priceblood of North Carolinians had been shed and their valor flinstrated, and if she had fower trumpeters than some others to sound her fame, the list of killed and wounded from every battle-field attested her devotion and bors witness to her sacrifices. North Carolina might well be proud of her soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy.

We are all engaged in the same cause. We must all make sacrifices. We must use forbearance with each other .-We are all liable to err. Your Generals may commit mis takes; your President may commit mistakes; you your selves may commit mistakes. This is human and for this proper allowance must be made. We must cultivate harmony, unanimity, concert of action. We must said the President, beware of croakers-beware of the man who would instit the poison of division and disaffection the product of years swept away, had been woefully mis- eracy. taken. But we had not gone into this war from any such gnoble motives, and no such parrow considerations ought Brage, a native son of North Carolina.

If, there were those who yielded to despondency, who despaired of the Republic, who were willing to submit to degredation, they were not to be found in the ranks of the ermy, where all was confidence and determination. Those who complained most, were those who had made the fewst sacrifices, not the soldiers who had made the most.

In the changing fortunes of war, we may for a time be driven back, but with a resolute purpose and united effort we would regala all that we had lost, and accomplish all spring forward in a career of happiness and prosperity surpas ing the dreams of the nic t sangaine.

The President , g in returned thanks for his kind and enthusiastic reception, and withdrew.

A'loud call was made apon Mej or-General Whiting, who returned thanks for this evidence of regard, but remarked that he could not presume to add eas the audience after the able and el quent speech il his commander-in-chief, 'resident Davi. He could my ple se himself to do all in his power for the defence of Wilmington.

The President is evidently in better health than he has been for a long time. His voice was full, round and acnorcus-its slightest accents being distinctly audible at the atmost verge of the very large crowd assembled. O course our report, made it in mem my without any oppor off Hatterss, in a terrib e gale. A il aboard are believed to tanity even of t king notes, is secessarily imperiect. We at Deep Creek Norfolk county, and store enough from believe, however, that it pro ty correctly represents the peaceable citizens in that vicinity, to make death to them: spirit of the remarks made, though not, perhaps, in the terrible 'eed, under any circums tauces.

precise language, nor in the regular sequence in which they were delivered.

By nine o'clock the street was cleared and the President panied General WHITING down the river to examine the various works put up for its defence.

Daily Journal, 26th.

The Movements of the President. As stated yesterday, President Davis, accompanied by Gen. WHITING, Gen. Custis Les and others, went down the river on board the steamer Virginia, and viewed the works erected for the defense of the harbor, landing at Fort An-Fort Caswell and Fort Fisher salutes were fired and the Fort Caswell and its outworks, also Fort Fisher with i's 7th District. outworks, spending a longer time at this latter work than at any other point. We understand that he expressed himself much gratified by the appearance of the works and their indications of strength and efficiency. The party returned district, with Union, Cleaveland and attach a constics to

a little after dark highly gratified with their trip. We regret that the necessary absence of our Associate rendered it impossible for us to leave our office yesterday, and thus deprived us of the pleasure of going down the river on the occasion of the President's visit to the fortifications, all of which we learn that he visited with the excep- McRae about six bundred, with Duplin and Sampson to

tion of those now in progress on Bald Head. Mr. Davis and suite left this morning for Fichmond, pleased, we trust, with his brief stay in Wilmington, and certainly leaving a pleasing impression behind him.

The Offensivo. Will they, nil they, we believe that Lircoln's generals have orders to resume the offensive both in Virginia and in The President in reply returned his thanks to the people | the West. The LINCOLN papers say that General GRANT of Wilrington and to Mr. WRIGHT as their organ, for the | was ready, and had either concentrated or will soon have welcomed by such an enthusiastic concourse of North Car- vance in the direction from which ROSECRANZ was hurled olinians to the soi' of the ancient and honored town of Wil- back by the defeat at Chicksmanga. His first object will menaced, might be forever free from the tread of an inva- the positions they hold on Missionary Bidge, and especial ding foe. He knew well the importance of her harhor, now | ly Lookout Mountain, and in this we are not without fears the only one through which foreign trade was carried on, | that he may be successful, but not without hard fighting .means which the government would rend to her defence hardly, we think, with the hope of realizing the Yankee would be fully adequate for that purpose. He had given boast of being able to eat their Christmas dinner in Richfor the defence of Wilmington one of the best soldiers in | mond, but chiefly with the view of preventing reinforcethe Confederate army—one whom he had seen tried in bat- ments being sent to the army of Tennessee. Evidently Another fron-clad, supposed to he he Atlanta, came in MEADE dreads the encounter with LEE. The fate of Mc gers accumulated around him. What other means the Downle, McClellan, Pops, Bunnsips, and all the other government could command had been sent here, and in case Yankee Generals who have essayed the "on to Richmond," North nor take part in the bombardment. He says that

repulse the foe, however he might come, by land or by will be delivered up to the control of General Mud, and no active operations of any decisive character will then be The President urged upon all their duty to do a full possible for the season, at least in the interior. This will part in the present great struggle, the issues of which were release forces on ooth sides for operations on the scaboard, on the one hard freedom, independence, prosperity—on the | where the winter campaign, if there is to be a winter camother hand, subjugation, degredation and absolute ruin .- paign, will most probably be carried on, so that we may | General Beautegard visited Fort Sumter this marning. The man who could bear arms should do so. The man who look for renewed activity in the vicinity of Charleston and could not bear arms, but had wealth, should devote it free- probably in Eastern North Carolina, where we trust effi ly to the support of the soldiers and to taking care of their clent means will be provided to check and punish the mar- The fire from the angular bas been from two Monitors, and widows and orphans. Those who for the necessities of suding expeditions of the plusdering Yankees under the battery Gregg to day, at 12 of value of a your every fitteen olvil of government, or for the carrying on of industrial coarse and bound Burnes. We entertake no serious appre- minutes. The fire of Greek has been principally directed. I am to be offered my parole, in consideration of the circles of England and Scotland, a surprising degree of bensions of any expedition being undertaken against Vil on the Southwest angle, and that of the Menters sgainst courtesy and kindness which I have universally shown ignorance as to the Conditions of the slaves in this counthe general covice, were still bound to take part in the le- mington, under Euras's direction. Efficient as he may be the Eastern. The talling debra now serves to all in to all may accept it—not that I try; and that the overthrow of our government has in carrying on a campaign again-t the defenseless inhabitrengthening the form care about the "restricted liberty" that it will give, rendered to their own estrengthening the form care about the "restricted liberty" that it will give, rendered to their own estrengthening the form care about the "restricted liberty" that it will give, rendered to their own estants of a city already subjected to the arms of the inva sunset on Thursday to annest on Friday, were four handred. Out it will show to my friends and enemies (I mean tablishment, and hence opposed to any war me sures lers, it is hardly probable that he will be entrusted with One hundred missid. The cannal that have been told about me that may have the most distant bearing upon its perbourhood to fresh zeal and renewed exertions in support of the command of any expedition of the magni ade and im- killed ten slightly, and two severely wounded, all of the are last, and that I have always conducted myself, es- manency portance that would be deemed necessary for an attack up- | 27th Georgia; names not ascertained. on this point, nor need we fear that, even if he should be so entrusted, General Whiring with even an inferior force would find means to fell the bulki: g Ursa Major of Yankeeap sordid gain, each man attended only to his own private | dem. Still we cannot help sympath aing sincerely with the interests, then would it be found that such gains were accu- people of the Eastern part of the State, who are unfortunately within the lines soon to be under the command of "the

A gentleman recently from that asction takes consulation so asseduously that BUILER will fied little or nothing to steal-not enough to make it even amusing to a mau who Since the President had last passed through Wilmington | has revelled in the pluader wrung from the people of the once great and wealthy " Crescent Cit.

> I be Blection. The returns come in very slow and scattering.

The vote in New Hanover county, with two precincts to hear from, stands-Strange, 341; Meanes, 106; Pu ter, 69. | will not gus antes the Mexican les ... vader had passed the last spark of Union feeling The army vote, so far as received stands, Strange, 83; had been extinquished, and the people of the districts Meares, 48; Fuller, 49. This makes the aggregate vote so

The rote in Payetteville stood 383 for Fuller, 65 for Strange, and 8 for Meales. The vote in the precincts ground had heightened his admination for that valor and heard from outside of Fayettaville sums up : Fuller 106;

There appears to have been so little interest taken in the

Daily Journal. 6th. The Election.

We have few d tanite returns in addition to those pabished yesterday. We learn that FULLER's majority in Robeson county is over four hundred. As no doubt Bichm nd will also go largely for FULLER, we presume no doubt can exist of his election. It is proper to remark, marching on Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, under Afirell. that in this dist fict, so far as we know, no party issue was made, certainly , not by the press, nor by the candidates, and no portion of the press in this district belongs to the faction calling th emselves the "Conservatives." It remained for a Raleigh paper, the Progress, after the election, to find out any such, issue, and to proclaim Mr. Fuller a "Con-

The Vote in Samproil.

Geoglemen: The official vote for this county as far as he ard f. om. is for Westbrook's precinct gave for Leach, ..... 60 

The Richmond and Petersburg papers keep going up !

because this section or that section had not got its full for 6 months; \$9 for 3 months; \$3 for one month. Well, we share of the spoils and the plunder, the honors and the do trust, that we will not be driven again to rise in our each; for a howitzer it contains fort; eight small iron caution until on safe ground—in consequence of which, emoluments of office. Did we go into this war for offices or prices. It will go very hard with us before we consent to for plunder? - did we expect to make money by it? If so | do so, and we only mention these things to show that the then he and others, who, like him, had lest all-had seen North Carolina papers are still the cheapest in the Confed-

to control appointments. Merit and merit alone should be | Gen. Nichols to call attention to an act of Congress the criterion. And merit had been found, and North Car- making it a penal offende to py rchase arms or clothing oliniars had received and now held a full proportion of the from the soldiers. The penalty is a fine not exceeding high positions in the army. He here slinded to General three hundred dollars, and imprisonment for one year on conviction. He informs us that several persons have been arrested in this city for violating this act, and that the law will be executed against them; and that in future it will be rigidly enforced. This is a serious matter, and should be borne in mind by the public .-Some persons have doubtle sly unwittingly offended in the matter, not being awans of the existence of such a law; but in future no exens ; of that kind will avail .-Great fraud is committed on the government by this practice. Soldiers draw clothing, sell them to citizens or negroes, present to mse ves to the quartermaster in that we had proposed. Freed from the shackless imposed rags, draw aga n and sell a ain, and so keep up the proapon us by our un ongenial association with a prople who cess undefinitely names detected. It will thus be seen that had proved themselves to be tentimen worke than even he a cheat is perperated on the government, which has to had supposed them to be, the Confederate States would | strain every nerve to proce re clothing enough for the actual want of the army. The law is only a necessary protection against a great as use.

> THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-1 UP .- The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston M. cury, says the place of Atorney General, vacated by Judge Watta, was offered to Senatur Hear , of Tennesses , who declined it, and it is now at the disposal of Judge Jenkins, of Augusta, Gs. No as is to advance against Bragg. Grant or somebody better selection than the last named gentleman could have else is to advance against Johnson. Meade is to ad

REPORTED LOSS OF YANKARS .. - We learn from a Yankee jou nal, bearing date October 21 th, and published at Portsmonth. Va., that there was a well substantia ed rumor in | gane, was the prospect of crushing the rebellion so Portsmouth that the steamer con taking the 99th New York bright. We are to be pressed up into a small space and regiment and two full nationes, which left Fortress atonroe a tew days previous, had got a to Davy Jone's locker,

## Y TELEGRAPH.

is ports of the Peres Association. left to rest and recruit himself. This morning he accour. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 186 by J. B. BRASHER, in the Cierk's Office of the District Court of 'be Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgie

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

BALEIGH. Nov 5th, 1863. Torner's majorit over Arr raton in Wake and Orange is | To light as to treedom and glory again ! fourteen hundred and forty-five. Turber's election i thought to be certain. In the 3d District Leach le. d. Mo-Rae in Johnston c unty about three hundred, and is but little behin him, locluding the army vote and Wayne. The derson, Fort Branch, Port Caswell and Port Fisher. At result is doubtful. Failer is thought to be elected over Strange and Meares in the 4th District. Not enough has Then bold y appeal to each least that can feet, been received from the other Districts to indicate the result. And crush the foul viper 'neath Liberty's heel, President made brief but affrring addresses. He examined It is thought here that Christian is elected over Ashe in the and the Cross of the South shall in triumph remain.

> NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS. KALEIGH, Nov. 5th, 1863. Kamsay leads Lander about seven hundred in the eighth

hear from. Ramsey is probably elected NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

RALEIGH. N. C , Nov. 6, 1863 The election returns come in slowly. Turner is certainly elected over Arrington in the 5th District, and Leach leads hear from. Leach is thought to be elected. It is represented that Leach has carried Sampson. The result is not known in the 2nd District. Yellowly has carried Lenor, Greene, Pitt and Wilson. Edgecombs and Halifax are to hear from. The vote will be close. Chatham and Moore are reported as gone for Christian, three to one. Christian is thought to be elected over 4 she. Gilmer is elected in the 6th, without opposition. Nothing from the other dis-

FROM CHARLESTON.

( HAR! ESTON, Nov. 5:b. 1863. The fire on Sumter was kept up last ni he by one Monitor Florence and Wilmington.

THE FRING ON SUNTER

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5th, 1863. land batteries. Five I undred and eighty-seven shots were fired from sunset on Wednesday to sunset on Thursday,-125 wired. No easua ties up to seven o'clock this evening from sea and joined the fleet inside. The Ironsides is still quiet. Three Monitors were observed taking in ammunithe iron plates on the ironsides were all gored by the tor Within three waeks or a month the armies on both sides the pump.

FROM CHARLESTON.

(HABLEST IN NOV. 6th, 1863, The enemy was qu'et best night. Not a gun was fired. Firing was renewed this morning at intervals of a null to three quarters of an hour. Another Monitor came up -

FROM CHARLESTON.

CSALE-TON Nov. 6, 1:63.

PROP OHARLESTOR.

CHARLESTON, NEV. 7th, 1'cl. mortar battery engaged this morning. No farther essual- inough you will probably be often mornfied by reports,

LA . E EUROPEAN NEWS. RICHMOND, 2 09. 3, 1863.

are again employed the labing and fi the cal one of the Political speeches by the leading men are daily made in from prominent Uston men and Federal generals since out off by Dabigren; its shape was modified, it was Sol-citor General argued for neutrality and the proserva-

tion of the neutral rights from votation by et her eide. . The question of chance of the New Mexi an Empire has produced a correspondence between Napoleon and Maximinar. Prace will make at he m litery arrangements but The city of Keosams Japan has been completely destroy. Quarrel with half the men I met.

ed by the English fleet. Dates from Mex co, Oct her 2 at ata es that a conspirawhich the Yankers had supposed subjugated were the far to stand 424 for Strange, 153 for Meares and 180 for Ful- cy has been discovered against the imperial Government, and a large number of persons have been imprisoned, shot and exited. No movement's of the Prench true ps are men-

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Five Yankee privates and one Se gean, were brought urns, and the army and precinct vote is so mixed up that | foraging. They report considerable activity among their it is difficult to get at the truth. We will probably know army, but say there is no indication of going into winter

FROM VIRGINIA.

olston, a small force of the enemy remaining at Rogersville. The Yankees, estimated at seven thousand, are

FROM TENNESSES.

Tenn., Nov. 5th, says that Gen. Vanghn has returned from Bloomt county and reports Bauders at Maryville with 4 000 Yankee Cavairy. The pontoon bridg a have been removed rom Loudon to Holston River, at Knoxville. Burnside's tonishing that she should always long for freedom; but forces are estimated at 23,000. Gen. Stevenson has collect. that happy day is not so hear, perhaps, as we could ed a large quantity of hogs, beeves and wheat.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Nov. 6, 1863. The General Assembly convened here to-day. In the president; on the first ballot Capt. L. H. Kennans, of Baldwin, was elec ed clerk. It use .- On the first ballot Thos. Hardenan was elected speaker; for elerk I. Carrington was re-elected unauimously.

MILITARY TERMS-THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAPE, CANISTER, SHEAPNEL AND SHELL-Grape consists of nine shots arranged in three layers, which vary in size according to the calibre of the gun ; they are held together by two plates of about one four centh of an inch less diameter than the calibre of the gun. two rings, a bolt and a not The convice bag arrange. 20th of September, by excavating a place of exit un-The Richmond and retersourg papers acep going ap.

ment is too old for this war; it is not so simple or du.

The Richmond papers are \$15 for 6 months; \$8 for 3

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The Richmond papers are \$15 for 6 months; ment is too old for this war; it is not so simple or du. der the wah. They then scattered. The three made adding that if that fire could be "subdued" he might be day after day, for ten days—its myriad car loads of balls, in four layers of twelve each; for the same calibre you will see that the balls for canister are in'a tin cylinder, closed at the bottom by a thick cast iron plate or a wooden sabot, and at the top a sheet-iron plate, bribes, to turn traitor, and take the cath to Linwith a handle attached; the interstices between the coin. balls are closely packed with sawdust, to prevent crowd BUTING SOLDIERS CLOTHING .- We are requested by ing when the piece is fired. Shrapnel consists of a very twenty-five bundred - Rich. Sentinel. thin shell, which is filled with musket balls; the intertices are then filled by pouring in melted sulphur, when a hole is bored through the sulphur and bullets to receive the bursting charge.

Now to explain the difference between "shrappeli" of 'apherical case" and a "shell": The destructive force of a sharpnel is what it receives from the charge in the gun, the powder in the shrappel being only to break the envelope and spread the balls, they still moving forward by force of the impulse they received from the charge in the gun. A shell is made very much thicker than the envelope of a shrappel, and is nearly filled with powder, and will do great execution if it expludes on the ground, it having destructive qualities in itself. side from the discharge of the gun. A shraptel shell nes only half the charge of powder that a shell proper oas : thus a 24 pounder shrapper contains one bucdred and seventy ave musket balis and s x ounces of powder A 24 pounder shell has twelve ounces of powder. A twenty-five ounces of powder

A GENERAL ADVANCE ON ALL SIDES THREATERED .-According to the last Federal papers received there is to be a general advance of Federals on all sides. Thomvano: on Lee. The commander at Charleston is to do "big things" in that section. And Banks is to take l'exas. Never, according to the veracious Federal orfirst of December.

wound will prove fatal.

The Southern Cross. [ This piece of poetry was printed in the Baltimore Republican, and caused the suppression of that paper and the

arrest and exile of its editor. Oh! say, con you see, through the gloom and the storm wore bright for the darkness, that pure constellation Like the symbol of love and redemption its form, As it points to the baves of hope and the nation ! How red ant each star, as the beacon afar. Diving picmire of peace, or assurance of war! Tis the Cross of the Bout! ! which shall ever remain

How peaceful and blest was America's soil, 'lin betrayed by the guile of the Puritan demon, Which jurks under virine, and springs from its coli. To tasten its range in the life blood of f eemen. To light us to freed m and glory again!

Tis the embless of Peace, 'tis the day star of Hope, Like he sacred "Labarum" that guid d the Roman, From the shores of the Guit to the Delaware's sicpe; 'Tis the trus: of the free and the terror of foemen. Fling its folds to the air, whilst we boidly declare. The rights we demand; or the deeds that we dare! While: the 'Cross of the South' shall in triumch remain lo I ghe us to me dom and glory again!

And if peace should be honeless and justice denied, And war's bloody volture should flap its black pinlons, 'ten gladly "to arms!" while we hall in our pride, Defiance to tyrants, and death to their minions ! With our front in the field, awearing never to yield. Or return. I ke the Spartan, in death on our shie d And the "Cross of the douth" shall triumphantly wave As the flag of the free or the sail of the brave !

Gen. Jeff, Thompson. The New York Heraid publishes a correspondence be briefly summed up as follows:

to Capt. I horaton, while a prisoner in his (1'.'e) hands, country who could use and desired to have a copy of July. The prompt meeting of this high obligation to and says: " Although an outlaw by the proclamation of those whom you serve for acts which no one knows that the gift was made absolute and unconditional. this county, who have shirked no duty imposed upon olinians to the soi' of the ancient and honored town of Wilmington. He hoped that Wilmington, although frequently
menaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced, might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the tread of an invamenaced might be forever free from the defeat at Chicksmanga.

Missing to the defeat at Chicksman oument lightened or commuted it possible.

tary of War in behalf of Gen. Thompson, in which he

" It not inconsistent with the public service I most tion to-day. A prisoner says that the frontides cannot go ly of opinion that the kindness which he showed to months he had met but one single individual who did given to the officers, but the wounded men spoke of his listence. treatment with the utmost gratitude.

the hands of the government."

The letter from Prentice is addressed to Gen. Schoground that none but invalids needed liquors.

pectany to those who were so unfortunate as to be as a sordier and a gentleman. I can assure you, dear sister, that when the truth shall be told, you shall never Piring last night slow but steady. One Monttor and a hear anything of me of which you need be ashamed, atanecdotes and stories that may be told upon me. 1 have bung and that my own men for disobeying me, the concord betweed Dahlgren and Gillmore were endand I will do it again; but the citizens where I have ed. The interests of the country demand that the ac European dates to the 3lit vit , here been to eived. The commanded nave never been troubled by my troops or tual relations between the respective commanders of my district, who can testify to this fact. You would the causes that underlie them.

diately start to theamond or to Canada.

my life is always in danger.

A piece of news has just arrived from England, which does not surprise us, and which we should not be sorry to see confirmed. It is published by the laternational, a French journal appearing in London, and it is to the effect that a v. t conspinacy is now openly organ izing in Ireland-against the English domination, of of course. The conspirators, who call themselves "Feeignty thousand in number, all armed and only await-DUBLIN, Nov. 6th, 1863. | ing an opportunity to strike off the Saxon yoke and The enemy's forces have retreated to Greenville, cur preclaim the independ ce of Ireland. If the English forces pursuing. At last advices they had crossed the Gove nment were engaged in a war with France, which their country, and would be aide i by their countrymen who have emigrated to America. The Irish would like to have France on their side, but they would have resolved to do withou her. The people in all the counties long for the day of deliverance, and do not make A special dispatch to the Register from Sweet Water, any secret of their hopes. We indulge no allusions as to the importance of the news. Ireland has for centuries grouned under English tyranny, and it is not as-

The General Assembly convened here to-day. In the save had a can from the condition the former had reduced. For, in pursuance of the origent was elected who we congratulate on having made their escape from the former had reduced. For, in pursuance of the origent at Charleston, their cannon will not trouble the Camp Chase, where they were held as prisoners. Their | inal agreement between Dahlgren and Gillmore, the latnames are Sorgeant L. Potts and Private G. Compton | ter was actively preparing transportation for two small of a Texas regiment, under Gen. Hood.

wish. When it comes we shall hail it with joy.

In company with nine others, the three soldiers whose names we have given, escaped on the morning of the they were two weeks without meat or bread.

These soldiers say that the Yankees assail our prisoners at Comp Chase with constant importunities and

The number of prisoners there at this time is about

AN ANCIENT IRON CLAB .- We examined a few days ago, in the office of Attorney-General Galbraith, a very interesting historical relic, being a portion of the ar. mer of the Spanish Knights who first invaded and explored the wilds of this Western continent. The armor strained to believe that the fire he was requested to was found in the neighborhood of Monticello, in Jefferson County in this State. The portious preserved are This armor is of the most solid and substantial character. 6 pould rebraphel has thirty-nice musket balls and relice of the early conquerors of the New World. These may desire—even to-morrow morning. And I am south side of the river. The road is thirty miles long who invested the remainder of a sad and unhappy life obstructions.

dents .- Tallahasses Floridian and Journal.

The Fincastle (Va.) Express of Friday last, furnishfew days since at Salem :

tention as the simple parration by Rev. M. D. Hoge, such co-operation will be necessary. of the res gestae in his late mission to Europe. In a The date of Dahlgren's letter is the 26th. plain parrative, unadorned by anything of the thrilling eloquence with which he is accredited by general repute, he entertained the crowded audience with the incidents or his voyage and subsequent business and social intercourse with various associatious and men of distinction in London and other places, for two hours, on Friday morning. He stated briefly, the purposes of his mission and his cordial reception and liberal treatment at Nassau. How that on his arrival in London he was invited to appear before the Board of Publication (presided over by Lord Shafte bury) who after listening with profound interest to his statement of our condition on this side of the water-refused to sell him any books, a mouncing their determination to make him a magnificent donation of books suitable to the wan's of our soldiers (mostly Bibles) This gift it was subsequently proposed, at the instance of some few Quaker Aboliticaists, members of the Board, to clog with certain conditions of distributions to the slaves.

This donation, as qualified, Dr. H. very promptly rejected-assuring them that we were better qualified rom Beast Butler and George D. Prentice, which may the same time, fully as much disposed to do so as they town and country for the October tax alone, the sum of Beast Butler acknowledges the receipt of a note from the spiritual wants of our slaves was to put the Bibles with the exception of \$26 11, of which all but \$5 40 in Gen. I homeson-thanks him for courtesies extended into the hands of the masters. That all slaves in this due by persons who joined the army since the late Butler then addresses a letter to the Yankee Secre- have ever been in possession of. In response to en- are acheived. That is the great object now to be an it is universally looked upon as the greatest phenome- all, than by withholding any, lose all. earnestly ask that General Inompsan may be released | non of the times that professed obristians of the North upon his parole. While I can testify to the uniform ur- can adopt a course of conduct so at variance with the panity and courtesy with which all the operations of | teachings of their need. That whilst there are no pro-General Thompson were conducted, I am most decided- slavery men in England, yet, during a stay of ten Captain Thornton alone should entitle him to every not avow decided sympathy with the cause of the South possible consideration. That kindness was not alone against the North, in our tramendous strugg'e for ex-

We are grateful to learn from Doctor II. that, con-"I found him a troublesome enemy enough, but his trary to the assertions of Yankee papers and corre-human , which was in contrast with the conduct of spondents-Spurgeon, the distinguished Baptist reviv-General Laylor, leads me to ask this favor for him at alist, is certainly now decided and severe in his con-

demnation of the Yankee government. And likewise, that the eminent historian, Thomas field, in which he asks permission to send "Jeff" a dem- | Carliel .; is friendly to our cause; and that the old ijonn of whiskey, which request was refused, on the joker laughed imm derately at the mention of the mob in New York hanging the negroes to the lamp posts. the last letter is from Gen. Thompson, addressed to Two significant facts brought out by Dr. H.'s observa-

> between Gillmore and Danigren. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing the 26th, says:

It is high time that the philadelphic platitudes about

be very proud to see some letters that I have received At the root : the Rodman 15 inch army gun was various parts of England. Earl DeGray spoke in defease I have been a prisoner. I am writing thus for fear I transformed, but not reformed, so as to ha monize with of the Government policy of of neutrality on the american may not have time to write again before I leave, as, his theories of gun-making and the projection of large should the parole arrive and I necept it, I will imme- shot and shell, This razeed gan was the engine given to the ravy to reduce the works which cover Charles-You will near through the newspapers whether I go ton, and to capture that city. Experiment demonto Canada or the Confederacy; for I would be learful strated, what science should have anticipated, that it to accept the parole for the United States, as I would not burn powder enough to throw a projectile at long range and high velocity. It was so short that Farewell, dear sister; I may not have time to write the powder was blown out of the muzzle unconsumed. again before I may again be on the war path, and then | To secure complete ignition of the charge, and insure long range and high velocity, it would have been ne-IRRLAND - The Gazette de France, under date of the cessary to use rifle powder, and rifle powder would bave burst the piece. This radical and incurable defeet in the ordnance given to the navy to batter down the bottom of what of failure has thus far characterized the siege, and of all the delays which have drawn it out to the breaking of the popular patience.

To pass over all other history of the change of naval commanders before Charleston, the assignment of Dahlni us" (!) and "Sous et St. Patrick," are said to be green to work his own guns against the city and its defenses was a policy of necessity as well as of justice. He went down and took command, and then struck hands with Gillmore on the bargain that the army should take Morris island, reduce Fort Wagner is not propable, or with the United States, which is and the works on Cumming's Point, and from that less propable, they would at once raise the standard of position knock Sumter to pieces with Parrott guns or silence its fire; and, this being done, that the navy should anchor its iron-clads off the wharves of Charles-

> Gillmore has performed his part of the bargain. Dahlgren has not performed his. Why? the country asks. For two reasons : 1. For want of range in the navy guns. 2. From a "misunderstanding" between

This misunderstanding is of such huge proportions as to involve the two services. It was stimulated resentfully by the midnight boat attack of Dahlgren upon Samter, which was regarded by the army as a surreptitious and unfair attempt on the part of the navy to -We have had a call from three Confederate soldiers | snatch the bonor of taking possession of a fortress which

of Forest's cavalry, and Sergeant Ress company H, picked regiments, numbering together five hundred men, with whom he intended to take Sumter by escalade. The prison enclosure at Camp Chase is about three This "misunderstanding" was quite fully developed by undred yards long and seventy-five yards wide. There a recent correspondence between Dahlgren and Gillmore, are about seventy-five shantles for the accomodation o of which we have minute information in a letter received yesterday from Hilton Head.

Dablgren first writes to Gillmore requesting him to 'subdue the fire" of Sumter, as he intended soon to remove the obstructions between that work and Moultrie,

bad supposed that Sumter was a helpless and harmless regiments, so torn and dingy, the rough, red-faced, unroins, so far as its ability to resist men-of war was con- shorn men, the troops of negro servants and camp-fol cerned. It was true that one gun, a 32, was yet mount- lowers in their rear, the business-like, don't care look ed in a casemate and pointed up the harbor toward the and tread of the hosts whose bodies are briskly tramp city. But this gun did not fire in the direction of the ing by, rivets the attention of all passers by. Truly obstructions which Dahlgren proposed to remove. The | we are becoming a warlike people, with hosts of ve fact that Sumter was powerless against the navy was terans. demonstrated with recent heavy naval cannonades upon Moultrie, in which Dahlgren's ships lay for several hours within short range of Sumter, and failed to clicit a shot from that work. He, Gillmore, therefore, was con-

"subdue" was infantry fire. found, but has been inadvertently lost or destroyed .- | plish the object of the joint expedition, he would not feel justified in undertaking. It is possible, continued the Country, or to one of the army of De Soto, and is oatteries planted on three-quarters of a circle surround- of supply, I presume it can continue to do so. woodt thre; hundred and fitty years old, perhaps much it g it. I am willing, continued Gillmore, to open fire | The first task of General Grant must be to repossess older. There is a romantic interest attached to these on the work again from my batteries at any hour you bimself of the line by way of Shell Mourd and on the further willing (as there appears to be a difficulty at by this route, and the railroad, which tuns along with sought gold and glory and found a grave in the vast | which you still hesitate) to undertake myself, with my it, is two miles nearer. The railroad bridge at Bridge wilderness of America; or perhaps some old Knight army, and the means at my command, to remove the port is now nearly finished, and strong teles de pont

the search for the "Fountain of Youth." but whom To which Dahlgren responded thus in substance :- Hooker will be perfectly safe in advancing and driving death surprised ere his limbs had been bathed in its re- 'He did not propose to impose new conditions on the the rebels out of the mountains. At Falling Water juvenating waters. Be thi as it may, be was no "car- army, but he had always understood that the army was near Shell Mound, there is another bridge, of still great pet knight" for the frame that could bear this iron en- to reduce Sumter, before the navy could be expected to er dimensions than that across the Tennessee river, and casement must have known the discipline of arms and enter the harbor. The fire of Sumter, whether from which will require at least a week or ten days to build been strengthened in the battle and the breezs. The cannon or small arms, would be very annoying during it. The road might be put in running order in a little armor is of complete workmanship, strong rather than the operation of removing the obstructions. And he night after crossing the river. This crossing will be five, and must have been as complete a covering for the | was surprised that Gillmore looked upon the possession | cur, I think, within the present month. human form as the armor of the ocean monsters that of Sumt r as of no importance, for he had recently pro- General Sherman's movements are indicative of an bid defiance to the rifle cann n shot of the present day. posed to storm it himself. He did not see the necessity learly concentration of the whole of Grant's new army either of Gilmore's writing a four-page letter in reply. He is now at Iuka, with his advance as far as Athens. Shor -A recruit was shot through his neck in Bo - will be r garded as the curiosities of a past age, the util- to his simple request to subdue the fire of the Fort- Ala. He is engaged in rebuilding the railroad from ton last Thursday, while in the act of deserting. The ity of which will hardly be perceptible to our descent and particularly, he did not see why he should have offer- Corinth to Decatur. Trains are running here on the ed to remove the obstructions across the channel, thus Decatur road only to Franklin.

The Rev. Br. Moses D. Hoge's Address before the taking on himself duty that properly belonged to the navy to perform. He thought that Gillmore would have deemed it very strange had he (Dahlgren) offered, while es the following outlines of the Rev. M. D. Hodge's ad. they were reducing Fort Wagner, to have gone ashers dress before the Synod of Virginia, which was held a and constructed the approaches 'I he reply is said to conclude with a recognition of Gillmore's hearty will. We had the pleasure of attending the Session of this ingness to co-operate, expressed in his offer to open fire Body, at Salem last week, and whilst we met many from his batteries at any time-but adds, that inasmuch learned Doctors and heard various discourses, there as it will take several weeks to repair the iron clads, it was nothing which excited so general interest and at- is out of his power at present to state at what moment

Escape From Fort M'Henry. Wilmer S. Parnell and W. R. T. Pitts of Worcester county, Maryland, members of company K, First Vir. ginia Cavalry, escaped from Frot McHenry, and ar rived in Richmond on Saturday last. These gentle man left A. Wilson, of Georgetown, Capt. Sherer, of Winchester, N. C. Hobbs, of Howard county, Md' J. H. Mannidese of Harford county, Md., and about two hundred other prisoners in the Fort prison. Mr. Pitts was captured at Gettysburg. Mr. Purnell was

captured 1st June while on a scout. Several nights before the escape of these gentlemen Montague Richardson, of Baltimore, and Wm. Miller. of Washington county, Md., successfully escaped. The confinement is very close, but the rations good and abundant, and in this-respect a great improvment of the imprisopment which Mr Pitts experienced for two

months last summer in Fort Delaware. Richmond Enquirer.

TAX PAYING IN THIS COUNTY .- Confederate Tax to provide for the spiritual wants of our slaves, and at collector Hardie informs us that he has collected in this could be-that the best way for them to contribute to \$106,506 99. And that he has collected all that is due the Scriptures could always obtain it. The result was their country and themselves is worthy of the people of amounting in the aggregate, to a larger supply than we heretof ore, so they will do hereafter, till their liberties quiries as to how the Christians of England regarded complished. If we would save anything, we must trithe religious attitude of our enemy, Dr. H. asserts that umph in this war; and to do that, we had better give

> ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF RELIEF .- We call attention to the communication in another column signed by nine of our most considerable farmers residing in the county, proposing an association to provide against enflering in the families of sold ers during the ensuing winter. The movement is worthy of the active cooperation of every man in the county who can spare a bushel of corn or a pound of meat or a dollar of money We know that a vast deal has been done by way of in dividual effort, but the occasion calls for a movement on a larger scale, a union of all men in the caure, which is not only the cause of humanity but of the country. We trust the farmers, millers, and indeed all classes in the county, will respond to the appeal. And doubtless. citizens of the town will not be excluded from the pro-

> MR. BUCHANAN IN LONDON - A London bewapaper has St. Ja nes trom the United States, and afterwards President of the Republic arrived at Lord n a few days ago

The individual who attempted to raise coits from horse chestnu's went into the market the other day and taken prisoners, and more especially so when wounded, Causes of Dring at Charles on. The Disagracment inquired for a mock turtle to make mock turtle sou

CATS-AFFECTION-VOLUNTEERING .- 10 Augusta 1861, a german left this city as a volunteer, leaving be hind him a wife and a house cat that he thought into of. He made his wife promise that whenever his favor ite cat had kittens she would not kill them, but keep them and their increase until his return. Faithfully Talkan of Tark-y had proposed by to egraph to purchase by my orders, and many Union men were, and are in the army and navy before Charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working and navy before Charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the Land's working the charleston be known, with the woman kept her word, and this forenoon we saw the land the charleston be known, with the word of the charleston be known to the charleston be t ourselves, about her house, in the third ward, in which she lives, in a shed adjoining, and racing about the premises, the old cat and her children, grand children great grand children, etc., etc., to the number of two hundred and nine cats, catlette and kittens.

Lagrange (Ga.) Democrat.

AN EASY CAMPAIGN FOR GRANT PREDICTED .- A letter describing the position at Chatanoooga, givethe following idea of what Grant's campaign is to On our right are the Racoon, Lockout, Sand and Cun borland mountains. These can be crossed. They were by Rosecrans, but after months of special preparation and should the enemy attempt the same managavre be may reasonably expect the same fate that beleff Rose crans at Chicamauga. It is one hundred and twenty miles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, through the same the defences of Charleston and take that city, lies at great valley. With his flanks and rear thus protected by dame Nature, a powerful army to back him, necessitated to establish a short line, without fear of being flanked. Gen. Grant will be enabled to make the campaign to Atlanta without a serious engagement; and the name Atlanta is to be used in the sense of a compound one, signifying Rome, with her arsenals, Mont gomery, with her great stores of cotton; Mobile, with ner splendid advantages, and, indeed, all the country between the valley and the Mississippi river. It will never do to give up Chattanooga.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS .- The Richmond Sentines gives the following as the present status of the exchange question: "No progress has yet been made and no change has transpired, in the negotiations for a better understanding on the subject of exchanging prisoners of war. The Washington authorities have neituer accept ed nor declined our propositions, or submitted rival ones. They continue a sort of irregular and special exchange, as if to keep the question open; perhaps to keep down the murmurings of their own people. The conduct of the enemy in this matter is disgraceful, bu characteristic.

WAR ITEMS FROM NASHVILLE .- A Nashville corres pondent of the Missouri Republican, says :

Yankee invaders." To keep up supplies daily, from Bridgeport, is new the strain, and the wear of animals and vehicles upon the rough mountain roads is almost disheartening. Thirty days more of it will use up the army transportation, disabling it for months to come The road is now being lined with dead mules and horses and cast-away wagons. The stock is becoming weak from incessant work and low feed, and a thousand lbs is a load for many a four and six mule team.

The flood of troops from the Potomac has rolled on ginia, where they had been rolled to and tro hundreds To which Gillmore made reply, in substance, that he of miles-is interesting to behold. The old flags of the

> Thomas' Difficulties - What Grant Has to Do. A Nashville correspondent, writing to a Yankoo ournal says

I am told that only pack mules are now enabled to make the trip from Stevenson to Chattanooga, so much This he thought was imposing a new condition on the have the roads been worn. The rebels have several the helmet, the vizor and gorget and coverings for the army, and one which, although he was willing to make times interrupted the mule trains, and numbers are rearms. We understand that the rest of the armor was great sacrifices, and shed blood generously to accom ported killed by them. The roads are not only very bad, but there are several streams to cross too deep for animais and wagons, and hence great difficulty exists in that for the head alone weighing fifteen or tweenty Gillmore, in substance, that though one attack on Sum- supplying the troops at Chattanooga. This difficulty pounds, and being impenetrable to mustet or rifle balls. ter has failed, the army might get possessi n of the ruins, may lead to the complication of matters at Chattanoo It is probable that the arm or belonged to one of the ex but could not hold them without a great sacrifice of life, ga; but since the army has managed to subsist for a peditions of Pamphilo de Narvatz, which was lost in because the enemy command the fort with numerous month past with what are apparently inadequate means

have been erected to detend it. Pushing across this.